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ently indicated for census purposes by nine columns. In these the greater space is reserved for members of the Church of England, who have inscribed themselves as no fewer than 229,243; that is to say, only about 1,000 less than half the total population of the colony, and quite two-thirds of the whole Protestant body. In other words, out of every three Protestants, two belong to the Church of England. Since the passing of the Act for withdrawing all but the first

State aid to religion, the legal status of the Church of England here is not superior to that of any other Church—its connection with the Established Church of the mother country being rather one of prestige and tradition than of legal pre-eminence. But, though on an equality with other Churches, it is *primus inter pares*. Such an im-

ense preponderance of numbers cannot
at give a proportionate degree of wealth
and social influence, and it must be the last of
to fear rivalry or have any apprehensions
for its future. Other Churches less equipped

perhaps have a struggle for existence in the ecclesiastical battle of life, but the Church of England has a start which nothing but poverty can forfeit. At a late meeting the bishop of SYDNEY referred to a grant made out of the "deep poverty" of the Society whose anniversary was then being celebrated. It seems a strange phrase to use in connection with a Church that counts in its ranks two out of every three Protestants in the colony, and

Next to Episcopalians in numerical strength come the Presbyterians, who figure at 49,122. Episcopalians, therefore, are to Presbyterians more than four to one, but not so much as five

The third on the list are the Wesleyan Methodists, numbering 36,275, to which may be added 3291 "other Methodists," making a total number of Methodists 39,566. The Methodists, therefore, are to the Presbyterians

ry nearly in the ratio of four to five, and to the Episcopalians they stand very nearly in the ratio of one to six. These three denominations contain nearly 18,000 out of the 339,000 of Protestants, leaving only about 22,000 for other Protestant denominations. Of these smaller subdivisions

Amongst the miscellaneous class, the Jews are reckoned at 2395, the Pagans (most of

om doubles are Chinese) at 7455; "other
rsuasions," 1166; and unspecified, 5946.
Turning back to the census of ten years'
o, we find that then the Church of England
ntained less than half the population by
0,000. They are now less than half of a
rger population by 20 000. The Wesleyan

pod then to the Presbyterians in about the ratio of two to three; they are now nearly in the ratio of four to five. Grouping the Protestants altogether, they then stood to the Roman Catholics nearly in the ratio of twenty-four to ten, or not far short of two

a half to one. Now they stand in the ratio of seventeen to seven, or very nearly the same proportion. Therefore there has been no very material modification during the decade of the relative strength of the two great contending divisions of Christendom. Too much stress must not be laid upon

Census figures, as it is probable that entries under the column of religion are to be relied upon than any other. Some persons object to make the entry at all, and doubt the theory of religious equality, and of the severance of Church and State.

ate constitutes it no part of civic duty
make a declaration as to opinion
doctrinal theology. But what-
er may be the logical result of
eories, religious classifications are, in the
esent day, of great importance to statesmen.
In the Continent of Europe we see on a large

male, how statesmen are studying the numerical power of different Churches, and how they are using religious attachments as political forces. Church and State are not severed in the minds of men even where they are severed by Acts of Parliament, for men cast the ballot for the polling booths, and give their votes to

the polling-booths, and give their votes in legislatures under the bias of ecclesiastical attachments. Political doctrines are at present bound up with theological doctrines, and the duty of the citizen is tempered by membership in Churches. The interlacing of the two obligations is specially felt in connection with

at great question which is agitating all modern civilized societies, namely the duty of the State in regard to the primary education of the people, and its functions as to religious and moral teaching. The idea of the State, and the idea of the Church are to most people not the result of political studies, but are due to social

of political studies, but are due to ecclesiastical predilections; nor will these distinctions be effaced until a practical severance is effected between matters civic and matters ecclesiastical, or until (which at present does not seem very likely) there is a greater unanimity amongst ecclesiastical teachers.

SUPREME COURT.—Business *This Day*.—
aster's Office: At 10.30, Turkard et ux. v. White and
other, adjourned to consider decrees.

CIVIL CAUSES IN BANCO COURT.—Mr. Justice
succet, being required to attend at the Criminal Sessions,
Arthingburet, and there being no other Judge disengaged,
Bancroft, C. J. presided.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Henry Shiell, the City Coroner, held an inquest at his office, Hyde Park, on the body of a boy named Henry Howling. Margaret Howling deposed that she was a domestic servant in the household of the deceased, and that the deceased was

son; he was thirteen years of age, and lived with her; ceased left home on Sunday, the 23rd April last, at about 3 a.m., in company with some other boys; he was then well; next saw him between 6 and 7 o'clock the same day, at the Infirmary; he was suffering from some injury; did not then ask him how he received the injury, but has since, in my presence, said to a boy named Peg, that they rose him on the horse and shied stones;" so

to Peg," it was you and Gooden who did it," the boy brought into Court is Peg, and he lives with Mr. Markey, a surgeon of the Infirmary, deposed that on the 28th April, the deceased was brought to the Infirmary; on examination found that he was suffering from a severe compound fracture, of the right leg; every attention was paid to him, and upon the arrival of Dr. Kay he took charge of the case; tetanus set in and he died this morning, at about 2 o'clock. Policeman

Robert Peg deposed that about 3 p.m. on the day in question, he received information which led him to go to the corner of Bouske-street and South Head Road, taking with him a rice stretcher; at the corner of the streets mentioned, he descended on the pavement evidently suffering great pain; took him to the infirmary, and whilst there saw a leg of a deceased's leg protruding through the flesh. Robert Peg deposed that he was twelve years of age at the time; on the Sunday referred to he was playing

the Sydney Common, near Moore Park, with deceased and two other boys; there were a number of horses on the common, and deceased said that he would have a ride on one of them, but witness said he would not let him get on, and struck the horse, which got away; deceased again caught the horse, and, with the assistance of another boy, mounted; witness was holding the horse by the bridle, and when deceased got on his back he (witness) struck the animal with his bat; the horse galloped away;

swellings caught hold of the mane and jumped off, and the horses thought the horse trod on him; he laid on his back, and then sat up and called out that his leg was broken; when he came up to him and saw that his leg was bleeding, and that the bone was protruding; some persons came up, and the horse was carried to the South Head Road. Adolphus, the postman (alluded to in the evidence as "Go-see"), gave similar evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

and injuries accidentally received,

of the
ROSEWOOD COPPER M

Capital, \$30,000, in 30,000 shares of \$1 each,
15,000 of which are promoters' non-contributing shares
and the remaining 15,000 shares are now offered to the
public on the following terms:—
25c per share deposit upon application; 25c dividend, in cash,
and the balance required by the directors, in cash,
not exceeding 25c per share, at intervals of three
months. With a clause in the deed of settlement by
which shareholders may withdraw after payment of the
first 50c, if they think fit.

**DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID ON ALL SHARES
ALIKE.**

DIRECTORS:
G. Allen Mansfield, Esq.,
William Bullard, Esq.,
Joseph Wearne, Esq., M.P.,
R. Grant Lloyd, Esq.,
George A. Lloyd, Esq., M.P.
R. Mans.

The Bank of New South Wales,
Solicitors:
Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allan
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:
W. H. BaracloUGH, 362, George-street, Sydney.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the Rosewood Copper Mine. The property consists of 100 acres of mineral land, secured under the Queensland Land Laws of 1897 and 1898, and 1600 acres of surface land about fifty miles from Rockhampton, twenty-five miles from Ipswich, and ten miles from Brisbane, all of which by the present route are traversed by the Westwood Railway.

The mine was discovered in May, 1895, and sufficient explored to ascertain its value; but as mining operations were not then very attractive, and copper ore 270 per ton was sold at the price of 10 pence, it was decided to wait until Captain A. S. K. Osborne, who has since so successfully worked the Mount Perry mine, thought so highly of the works were suspended, that he addressed the shareholders, and they agreed to continue their work. Copper ore from this mine was assayed at the Mint of the following results—47·92 per cent, 53·00 per cent, and 53·00 per cent, and the same result was also seen by the Mint certificates at the Company's expense.

Richard Daines, Esq., the Government Geologist, Mr. N. J. Quinlan, was called in at an early stage to test the mine, especially with a view to ascertain whether or not was contained in a true lode, or whether the ore was all surface material. In his report to the original proprietors he says—"The appearance of cleopargite associated as it is with veins and nests of haematite, suggests, first, a secondary origin, and secondly, rather than well-defined vein in the earth's crust, but a stronger process of mineralization, and have more the appearance of a true lode than I have yet seen elsewhere." He further states—"It is not probable that the deposit of mineral in the cracks and cavities of cleopargite so common and so delusive in this district."

The Company was incorporated in 1896, and commenced operations in Cornwall, and was for five years at the Moonah

and in now working the Mount Perry mine, estimated that with a reasonable expenditure of capital, he could yield weekly between, produce 200 tons of ore per week, and, taking only at the present rate, he gave the following calculation of the result:

200 tons of ore, at 18 pcr cent.	
would give 36 tons of fine	
copper, valued in Sydney at	\$750
Deduct the expenses of producing	
200 tons of dressed ore ready	
for furnace at \$2 per ton.	\$800 0
Deduct cost small	
fine copper at \$14 per ton.	604 0
Deduct carriage from the	
furnace to the smelter, 40	72 0
Deduct freight and insurances	
30s per ton	54 0
	\$430 0

Clear profit per week	\$1000 0
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This estimate was made when copper was \$70 pcr ton; it is now \$90 per ton, which would increase the weekly return to: \$1810 0

The above would not, however, at the time be obtained, and the value of the property was then taken over and transferred to Mount Perry, where he has successfully proved his judgment and ability.

When he came before the public under such much favourable auspices than any of the undertakings which have not been tested. Here shafts are sunk, and then broken down, and only scanty quantities are required for the erection of furnaces, and as copper is a much more reliable metal than gold, the money invested in this undertaking may be considered as being well secured, and only a mining adventure.

On the 15th July 1870, while Captain Osborne was at the MINE, he gave a report, of which the following is a summary:

"I may remark here that the last seven days' sinking of the mine was carried on by two men and myself, and resulted in obtaining at least 7 tons of ore, of from 20 to 30 pcr cent. of copper worth at least \$150 sterling, showing that a marked improvement had taken place in the mine from

the time I discharge to the satisfaction of operations.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Sydney, May, 1872.

To the Directors of the Rosevear Gold Mining Company
(Limited), Lloyd's-chambers, 252, George-street,
Glasgow.

Sir, I hereby request you to allot me
shares of £1 each, of which I enclose
deposit of 2s 6d per share; and I undertake and agree
to receive the same or any less number that may be allotted to
me, and to execute the deed of settlement when required to do so.

Yours faithfully,

Signature.

Address.

Profession.

P R O S P E C T U S
of the
ROSEVEAR GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited),
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Nominal Capital: £4000, in 4000 Shares of £1 each—
of which 1600 fully paid-up are retained by the proprietors
and 2500 are offered to the public at 1s per share on appor-
tioned basis. The names of the subscribers to the shares at
the rate of 1s per share will be called in by calls of 1s at in-
tervals of not less than one month.

**ALL SHARES TO PARTICIPATE ALIKE IN
DIVIDENDS.**

This company is proposed to be formed for the purpose of
working tin mine of lapsed ground on Campbell's "B
Reef" on Surface Hill, Big Oakley Creek, near Soho.
This ground is south and adjoining Campbell's well-known
"B Reef" the same vein which are now yielding
6 1/2 c. to the ton in "Moll and Co's" lease mine, and
through the "Trio" ground, and good gold is being tak-
en out of Lowery, Reedy, and Co's "Ten-acre" Lease, which
is 1/2 c. to the ton. The "Trio" ground is 1/2 c. to the ton.
The proprietors having been at some expense on the
ground, and the same being now open to test and prove
timber on the ground for slapping up, they require £2500
the subscribed capital to be paid to them in the following
manner:—£1000 on formation of the company, and £500 per
month for the next four years.

There is a crushing-machine about half a mile from the ground, and another is about to be erected near, on Oak Creek.

The only expense chargeable on the subscribed capital on the formation of the company will be that arising from the transfer of the lease from the present holders to the trustees of the company; all expenses of floating the company will be borne by the promoters.

The Share List will be closed on receipt of a sufficient number of applications.

Forms of Application can be obtained from
**CHAPFIELD and MACKENZIE, 69, Pitt-street,
Brokers to the Company.**

P R O S P E C T U S

**WHELAN'S LUCKY HIT GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited),
SPRATTS ADELL ROAD,
ADELL, HANTS.**

And adjoining Messrs. Bailey and Co's. new Lease, from which rich stone is now being raised.

Capital, £40,000, in 8000 shares of £1 each. Of £3000 of which are reserved for the proprietors, and 5000 now offered to the public as follows, namely:—24 640 (required) in calls not exceeding 3s. per month.

DIVIDENDS to be Paid on ALL SHARES ALIKE.

Solicitors, MESSRS. ROLIN and SAITEN; Brokers, MESSRS. FATHORNI and CO.

This Company is formed to work a three-acre lease, now known as Whehan's Lucky Hit, situated on the Hawking's Reef, Hill End, and bounded on the north by the Vulcan Mine, Hill End, and on the south, which has several good veins at a depth of about one hundred feet, and who are now raising rich stone.

Directors, &c. will be chosen from the body of shareholders, at a special meeting to be called for that purpose.

of formation of the company was not to exceed 400 hundred pounds.

Application shares to be forwarded in the usual form to be understood, from whom the shares are to be obtained, the plan of the ground, &c., can be had on application.

PATTONI AND CO.,
715, Pitt-street, Sydney.

B L A C K P R I N T E R

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

HAWKINS HILL LINE OF REEFS,
HAWKINS HILL REEF.

Nominal capital, £5000, in 8000 shares of £1 each—26 sd on application, 26 sd on allotment, and 1s 1d at interval.

“A tunnel is to be driven to the reef, and an equal vein carrying good gold.” See *Illustration* 1st May.

Prospectors, the Mining, &c., at the office of
W. HOLME & DAVIES, 55, George-street.

